

CLEAN BREAST WILL BE MADE BY McNAMARAS

Grand Jury to Hear From Their Lps of 'Dynamite Conspiracy.' JAMES B. HAS MADE HIS CONFESSION

Document Now in Hands of District Attorney—Both Have Given 'Information of Signal Value to State'—Names of Those Higher Up May Be Laid Bare.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 4.—James B. and John J. McNamara will appear before the Federal grand jury here tomorrow and tell their stories. They will go before that body immediately after having been sentenced by Judge Walter Bordwell. This declaration was made late to-night on unimpeachable authority.

The announcement afforded an explanation of the meagre confession written late to-day by James B. McNamara in the jail corridor. In the presence of his attorneys, those of the State, and his brother, John J. McNamara, in which "Jim" explained how he blew up the Los Angeles Times on October 1, 1910, causing a loss of twenty-one lives.

District Attorney John D. Fredericks admitted to-night that in addition to the written confession, both brothers "had furnished information of signal value to the State." It is virtually assured that when the men appear tomorrow before Judge Bordwell, the district attorney will recommend such leniency as the court may see fit to bestow.

The moment sentence is pronounced, according to plans completed to-night, the brothers will be served with summons to appear before the Federal inquisitorial body.

The decision reached by the McNamaras is regarded here as of vast importance. If there is a gigantic dynamite conspiracy, which is what the grand jury wants to know about, the State to-night is convinced that tomorrow's developments will place on record the name of every man connected. With this information, it is believed that the work of Federal grand juries here and in Indianapolis will be comparatively simple.

This outcome of the trial is urged in a message received by District Attorney Fredericks from Walter Dretz, chief counsel for the National Erectors' Association, as leading to a true solution of the troubles which have puzzled portions of the labor world, and which counsel for the State believe now in a fair way of being explained.

Wrote His Confession. Los Angeles, Cal., December 4.—James B. McNamara, who on Friday pleaded guilty to murder through the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, wrote his confession to-night and gave it to District Attorney John D. Fredericks.

His brother, John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who pleaded guilty to having dynamited the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles, made no confession. It was said he was not asked to do so.

Before James B. McNamara's confession was made, District Attorney Fredericks declared that he would not give it out until after the men were sentenced, and to-morrow is the day set for that proceeding by Judge Walter Bordwell. It was learned, however, that the statement implicates no one besides the writer. It deals with nothing but the actual happenings in Los Angeles. It does not describe the trip from Indianapolis West or tell whom McNamara saw after he got here.

Clarence S. Darrow and Lecompte Davis, of counsel for the defense, visited the brothers during the afternoon. They came away and later returned, accompanied by District Attorney Fredericks. There was no stenographer with them.

Writes It in Own Way. James B. McNamara sat with his block of scratch paper on his knee and wrote his confession his own way. He did it deliberately, with care as to the forming of the letters, for "J. B." does not take to writing as easily as his brother. When he had finished it he passed the paper to Darrow, who read it with Davis looking on. They handed it to Fredericks. The names of the witnesses were attached, and Fredericks took away a sheet of paper bearing perhaps 300 words.

The limited scope of the confession aroused much excited discussion to-night. It was asked by many whether the State had obtained what it expected. There was no official reply. To-day's developments included the publication of the deposition of Mrs. (Continued on Third Page.)

KING ALFONSO ANGRY

Not Disposed to Tolerate Vexatious of Infanta Eulalia. Madrid, December 4.—King Alfonso has sent the text of the telegram exchanged between him and Infanta Eulalia to the Spanish ambassador at Paris, where the Infanta is now residing. In his telegram the King expressed his disappointment at the news that the Infanta had published a book, and ordered her to suspend further publication until she had received His Majesty's permission.

In reply the Infanta declared her intention of withdrawing from court life and acting as she deemed fit. In forwarding these telegrams to the ambassador the King sent a special message to him, saying: "Kindly call upon the Infanta and inform her that I am not disposed to tolerate her vexatious and that her answer has no connection with what I said to her."

The terms in which the Infanta Eulalia narrated the affair to interviewers has produced a profound and disagreeable sensation in palace circles. It is understood that the King will act with all energy in the matter. The Infanta's attitude, it is pointed out, calls for action, which is all the more deplorable in view of the difficult negotiations now going on between France and Spain over the vexed question of Morocco.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN

Washington Takes Up Passport Problem With Russia. Washington, D. C., December 4.—After months of uncertainty the United States government has taken up with the Russian government at St. Petersburg the question of passports for American Jews in Russia, and the obligations upon Russia, embodied in the much-discussed treaty of 1832. President Taft is awaiting a report from American Ambassador Gullit at St. Petersburg, which, if it comes to-morrow, will be discussed by the Cabinet at its regular session. It does not indicate a willingness upon the part of the Russian government to consider the question Mr. Taft may recommend to Congress legislation that would accomplish the end desired.

Unaware of the action of the administration, Representatives Sulzer, of New York, and Garner, of Texas, to-day introduced in Congress resolutions providing for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832. The fact that negotiations have been begun in St. Petersburg by the United States and Russia, and both nations have been carefully concealed, and only became known here to-day. That Ambassador Gullit might be successful in his undertaking was predicted to-night.

STOPS RUNAWAY TEAM

Police Commissioner in New York Sets Example for Bravery. New York, December 4.—Police Commissioner Douglas J. McKay set the members of the force an example for bravery last night when he stopped a runaway team on crowded Fifth Avenue and probably saved lives. The team, which was driven by a man from the control of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Gray Zallinski, U. S. A., who, with his wife, was taking a drive. The colonel and his wife jumped and both landed safely, while the horses galloped madly up the crowded avenue.

Mr. McKay darted out from the sidewalk and grabbed the bridle of the nearest horse. After being dragged a block he brought the team to a standstill.

KILLS WIFE WITH HATCHET

Eastport Man Then Shoots Daughter and Son-in-Law. Annapolis, Md., December 4.—After assaulting his wife with a hatchet and inflicting wounds on her head which caused her death to-night, Captain Albert Tyler, a resident of Eastport, near here, went to the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Tolson, and shot both.

The daughter received a bullet in the face and was seriously wounded. The son-in-law was shot in the stomach and is not expected to live. Domestic trouble is given as the cause of the affair.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES PROGRESS

Fifty Thousand Dollars Raised for New York, December 4.—The international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, in this city, has received news from Manila of the raising of \$50,000 for two new association buildings there. One will be for students in the Philippine colleges and the other for native young men employed in the city. A ten-day campaign was planned to raise \$40,000, but so successful was it that \$50,000 was collected in six days.

The association has already two branches in Manila, one for army and navy men and one for employees of the government in civil life.

REGULAR SESSION OF CONGRESS

Expected to Be Replete With Remarkable Developments.

OPENING SEES FIRST SENSATION

Leaders Predict Most Important Session Since Civil War and Foresee Stirring Times. Houses Rapped to Order by Vice-President Sherman and Speaker Clark.

Democratic Program

The Democratic program for legislation includes the following important subjects: Revision of tariff to a revenue basis. Economical on great supply bills for running the government. Amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law to strengthen and enforce it. Anti-injunction bill. Contempt of court bill. Bill for automatic compensation to employees (employers' liability bill).

Washington, December 4.—Congress reassembled to-day. It inducted into office two new Senators and five new Representatives, and, in the lower branch, presented the sensational spectacle of an opening day philippic, a speech by Representative Littleton, of New York, a Democratic member, for seventy minutes inveighed against the so-called American Antitrust League. That organization had attacked him in connection with his attitude toward the so-called steel trust inquiry.

It was the first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress, a session expected to be replete with remarkable developments and which may stretch over a period longer than the usual meetings of Congress. The session is counted upon to deal with tariff, trusts, currency, arbitration and a host of other big problems, but all activity will be directed to the effect on the coming presidential campaign.

The Senate was in session to-day only seventeen minutes. The House, however, continued its proceedings for two hours and eighteen minutes. The Senate decided to adjourn at 2 o'clock, beginning to-morrow, until legislative needs put the hour back to longer. The House, however, will continue to meet to-morrow and hereafter at noon.

Full Attendance. Vice-President Sherman and Speaker Clark, respectively, called the two houses to order. There was exceptionally full attendance of Senators and Representatives. The galleries in both chambers were inadequate to accommodate all the visitors.

Party lines and personal differences seemingly were obliterated in the exchange of greetings among Senators and Representatives, many of whom met for the first time since adjournment last August. Senators Gullinger, of New Hampshire, and Tillman, of South Carolina, who were quarreling, were separated by the extra session by the death of his son, and the latter forced away by his own illness, were greeted with especial warmth. Senator Williams, of Mississippi, was present, although suffering from a recent accident, in which he broke several ribs.

The following were sworn into office: Senators Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Obadiah Gardner, of Maine; Representatives Browning, of New Jersey; Alney, Pennsylvania; Stephens, Nebraska; Taggart, Kansas, and McKellar, Tennessee.

Vice-President Sherman was called to Utah by the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Babcock, and the Senate designated Senator Curtis, of Kansas, to act as president pro tempore until December 12. This was on the motion of Senator Gullinger, the candidate of the Regular Republicans in the contest for the office.

Stirring Times Ahead. "The most important session since the Civil War" is the prediction made by many Democratic leaders. "Stirring days ahead" are forecast by Republican members, and on both sides of the battle party line members in the House and Senate are drawn up to fight out weighty problems of legislation in a session that will lead up to the presidential campaign of 1912.

Of importance as to the bearing it will have on the approaching political contest in the nation of particular interest because of party differences—Regulars and Insurgents on the Republican side, Reactionaries and Progressives among the Democrats—and of unusual significance because of the heavy legislative program, it is certain that this will be one of the liveliest sessions of Congress in many years.

With the gavel falling in the House and Senate, the tariff and the trusts stood out as the most important subjects for legislation. With a feeling assured in both houses. Many other great questions confronting the Congress, all of them to be approached vigorously, include monetary reform, ratification of arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and the Hawaiian legislation, the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, pension bills, and the regular and permanent annual appropriations, to be under the direction this time in the House by a Democratic committee.

Politics Not Overshadowed. While the legislative struggles are in progress, politics is certain not to be overshadowed. With the Democrats looking ahead with sanguine hope for triumph at the polls next November, and Insurgent Republicans striking in earnest to capture their party convention, if possible, every move made (Continued on Seventh Page.)

NO LONGER HEAD OF STANDARD OIL

John D. Rockefeller Retires From Direction of Famous Corporation.

YOUNGER BLOOD TO TAKE CHARGE

With Founder of Trust Go Most of Conspicuous Figures of 26 Broadway—John D. Archbold, Long in Control, Succeeds to the Presidency.

New York, December 4.—John D. Rockefeller terminated his career as head of the Standard Oil Company to-day. With him there also retired most of the conspicuous figures of the early days of the "oil trust." Not a Rockefeller remained among the officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, chief of the oil corporations, which was the holding company up to the time of the recent dissolution of the great combine.

William Rockefeller, William G. Rockefeller, C. M. Pratt, H. M. Flagler, E. T. Bedford and others whose names have been prominent in the oil business stepped behind the scenes to-day. John D. Archbold, one of the few members of the "old guard" to remain, became president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and will control its destinies.

Rockefeller Not Present. John D. Rockefeller was not present at 26 Broadway, the headquarters of Standard Oil, at the special meeting which his resignation was acted upon. The termination of the business career of the man who has acquired a unique position in history and amassed what is generally regarded as the largest private fortune in the world, was planned in advance, although it had been kept secret. All the information vouchsafed at 26 Broadway came in the shape of a brief typewritten statement announcing the changes.

To-day's action affects not only the New Jersey company, but a number of other corporations in the Standard Oil group. Although the list of officers and directors is virtually made over, the active management will be changed but little. To what extent to-day's action is an outcome of the dissolution of Standard Oil was not disclosed from any authoritative source. It is generally understood the decision of the United States Supreme Court merely fastened the retirement of men whose names were prominent in the oil business. They would not retain their places much longer. It is regarded as probable that Mr. Rockefeller and his associates thought that younger men should take over the work of arranging the affairs of Standard Oil under the new scheme of things.

Stays Brief and Few. Mr. Rockefeller for nearly ten years has been only nominally associated with Standard Oil. He has visited 26 Broadway only about once a year, and his stays usually were limited to a few minutes. After the death of H. H. Rogers Mr. Rockefeller's visits became more frequent for a time, until gradually responsibility was shifted to Archbold. The succession of Mr. Archbold to the presidency had been expected.

John A. Moffett, who was elected vice-president of the reorganized New Jersey company, is one of the best known of the comparatively new men in the Standard Oil Company. He was president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana when Judge Landis imposed his \$250,000 fine upon that company.

W. A. Tangle, elected second vice-president, is a man under forty, but long ago acquired a reputation for marked ability in the oil trade. He was an independent refiner in upper New York state, when he sold out to Standard Oil and took a position as head of its export department, which he said to have developed enormously under his management. He was elected a director in June of 1910.

From an unofficial source it was learned to-day that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has no intention to change its present capitalization of \$100,000,000.

TWO FIRES IN JERSEY CITY

Cause Death of Two Men and 350 Horses. Jersey City, N. J., December 4.—Two serious fires here to-day caused, it is believed, the death of at least two men and 350 horses, the destruction of a large number of buildings, and the loss of the entire plant of the James Leo Company, manufacturers of paper boxes and a total loss of over \$1,500,000. The missing men in the express stable fire are William Wilkes, the engineer, and Ferdinand Ackley, a negro watchman. Ackley was seen at the fire, and the building was seen to be burning. Wilkes was not heard from since. Wilkes up to a late hour to-day had not returned to his boarding place, and his mates fear he perished.

The fire at the box factory burned nearly all day and razed the plant. The loss there is estimated at \$500,000 and that of the express stable fire at \$1,000,000.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Congress Is Asked to Make Appropriation of \$2,500,000. Washington, D. C., December 4.—Nearly \$2,500,000 in appropriations for lighthouses and light ships in a general plan of aid to navigation is being asked in the estimates of the Department of Commerce and Labor sent to Congress to-day.

New projects not appropriated for last year are included. Among those considered essential for navigation needs and the amount suggested for the improvement is Cape Fear, N. C., \$20,000.

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO BLACKMAILING

Littleton Denounces Those Who Have Conspired Against Him.

INVESTIGATION IS DEMANDED

Representative From New York Speaks in Own Defense as Result of Being Held Up as Champion of Steel Corporation—Martin Demands His Impeachment.

Washington, D. C., December 4.—An investigation of the operations of the so-called American Antitrust League was demanded by Representative Littleton in the House to-day after a remarkable speech by Representative Martin W. Littleton, of New York, who charged Henry B. Martin, secretary of the league, with attempting to defame him. It was the climax of the dispute between Mr. Littleton and Chairman Stanley, of the House Steel Corporation, investigating committee, over methods of procedure since the filing of the government's suits against the United States Steel Corporation.

Round after round of applause punctuated Mr. Littleton's seventy-minute defense of his integrity, and Democrats and Republicans assured him of their confidence in him. Meantime Mr. Martin had handed to Speaker Clark a memorial and petition, asking that Mr. Littleton be impeached on the ground that he had "co-operated and conspired with the steel trust to prevent a continuance of the steel inquiry." This memorial, however, was not presented to the House.

Alleges Conspiracy. Mr. Littleton assailed Martin and others as in conspiracy to use the steel trust as a committee to depress the value of stocks in Wall Street. Published articles characterized Mr. Littleton as the champion of the Steel Corporation, and resolutions adopted at a meeting here last night at which Martin reiterated his charges formed the basis for the Littleton speech.

Mr. Martin's resolution, which was referred to the Rules Committee, which expects to take early action on it, follows: "Whereas Hon. Martin W. Littleton has on his responsibility as a member of the steel trust, a committee of the House, acting on behalf of the House in the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, he has been subjected to a blackmailing attack in a New York newspaper made on behalf of the so-called antitrust league; and whereas that committee of seven members has been appointed to investigate the circumstances of the said newspaper attack, the relations of the so-called antitrust league thereto and activities of the said league, so far as they may be designed to affect the steel trust, and that the committee has authority to send for persons and papers and take testimony at any time in Washington and other places."

Littleton Applauded. Republicans and Democrats alike applauded vigorously the declaration of Mr. Littleton that the charges of his interest in steel trust affairs were "false in every particular."

"I propose to fight to the death the defamation of public men in this country," declared Mr. Littleton. Chairman Stanley, of the steel investigating committee, remained silent during the speech of the New York member. The latter in no way attacked the committee, but said that Mr. Martin had attached himself to the committee as a "voluntary employee," and had misrepresented his connection with it.

Mr. Littleton's explanation of his own position as a committee member, his general sympathy with the progress of the investigation were endorsed by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the committee, who made the only interruption during the speech.

Mr. Martin, who had made his attitude on the committee is absolutely true," said Representative Gardner. Representative Littleton stirred the House with his diatribe. He charged that Martin had circulated false accusations against him and had been guilty of conspiring with David L. Martin, a bear operator in Wall Street, to aid in the depression of steel stock. He charged that William Jennings Bryan had "gone off half-cocked" in the Commonsense in his comment upon the steel investigation.

Mr. Littleton did not demand that the House investigate his charges, announcing that he would content himself with the statement of his position and denial of the allegations against him.

His Denial Complete. Most of Mr. Littleton's speech was devoted to a defense of his position on the committee and to a complete denial of the accusation that he was allied with the "trust interests." His references to Mr. Bryan were based upon the Nebraskaan's editorial, declaring that Mr. Littleton was a "thoroughgoing reactionary," and "will be retired from the committee if the House Democrats really desire that Democratic profession on the trust question be accepted seriously."

"The source of this article," declared Mr. Littleton, "was lying scandals of this man Martin. I have always esteemed Mr. Bryan highly, personally, and I believe in turn he has held me in goodly respect. We have visited together often, and while there have been differences of opinion, they have not been differences of opinion which created the slightest bitterness. But even he, on the circulated falsehoods of this man Martin, goes off half-cocked in the Commonsense, and assumes, first, that the chairman or any member (Continued on Eighth Page.)

CLARK'S CAMPAIGN ON

His Friends Open Headquarters and Begin Fight for Nomination. St. Louis, Mo., December 4.—Without consulting Speaker Champ Clark, his friends to-day opened their headquarters here and State headquarters at Louisville, Mo., to further the movement to procure for the Missouri the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1912.

An open letter, subscribed to by a local committee of ten Democrats and a like number from many cities and towns in the State, recites in part as follows what they believe to be Speaker Clark's chief qualifications: "The speaker has the qualities of scrupulousness, he is conservative, yet progressive. He would make a vigorous campaign of the country. He would carry his home State by an overwhelming vote. He would satisfy each wing of the Democratic party. He would not alarm any honest business."

Chance for All.

Washington, D. C., December 4.—Practically every Democrat who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidential nomination in 1912 will have a chance to be seen and heard at the Jackson Day banquet, to be held in this city in connection with the meeting of the Democratic National Committee January 8. Arrangements were completed to-night for the banquet. The list of speakers invited includes William J. Bryan, Speaker Clark, Governors Harmon, of Ohio; Wilson, of New Jersey; Marshall, of Indiana; Foss, of Massachusetts, and Dyer, of New York. William Randolph Hearst, Representative from Ohio, of Alabama, and Alton B. Parker.

STRONG FOR REGULATION

Perkins Wants Government to Take Hand in Corporations. Youngstown, Ohio, December 4.—Speaking before the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce to-night, George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan, declared for government regulation of corporations and the establishment of a Federal commission to pass on questions arising upon such regulations. He pleaded for legislation that would strengthen the Sherman law by making clear that such regulations should be enforceable by a jail sentence. The address was delivered before an audience of 400 business men, including many of the more of visiting railroad and steel magnates. The speech was listened to attentively and with generous applause.

Mr. Perkins justified the bitter hostility to great corporations and declared that people of the country are determined to put a stop to the business practices of the past which permitted "the exploitation of the many for the enrichment of the few."

BOY PROFESSES IGNORANCE

Found Reading Paper With Conscience Dead From Bullet in Adjoining Room. Chicago, December 4.—By stubbornly protesting innocence of any knowledge of the manner of his cousin's death, Hyman Rosenthal, thirteen years old, has changed a police case, which otherwise would have been easy of solution, into a mystery. In answer to call from neighbors the police rushed into a house on the northwest side yesterday to find Paul Rosenthal, thirteen years old, dead from a bullet wound in the back, in an adjoining room the Rosenthal had been calmly reading a newspaper. Questioned by police, the boy professedly reiterated that he knew nothing of the shooting. The Franzel boy's body had been covered with a rug.

Only other person at the house at the time was Anus Rozvoaz, sixty-eight years old, Franzel's uncle. He was upstairs. Rozvoaz is deaf and told the police that he did not hear the shot.

HEAVY CATTLE ON VIEW

Fifteen Hundred, Each Weighing 1,400 Pounds. Chicago, December 4.—Fifteen hundred head of cattle, none of them weighing less than 1,400 pounds, will be shown in the stock yards to-night at the Stock Show. Each one will have tied to it the medals won at former stock shows and fairs in Chicago and other cities.

According to an announcement by the stock show management, Canadian cattle are being shown at a rate of one per cent of the Armour scholarship awards. Three Canadian colleges, which entered a competition in stock judging against seven schools of the United States, were winners in every class. The five-boy team of the McDonald College of Quebec was declared the most efficient, and to this school will go 40 per cent of the \$5,000 Armour scholarship award, together with the international trophy for judging.

REFUSE TO PAY TAXES

Chicago Women Pledge Themselves to Demand Vote First. Chicago, December 4.—Two hundred women members of the No Vote No Tax League signed their names to a pledge yesterday not to pay taxes voluntarily until the State has agreed to a referendum on the issue of whether the citizens should vote on the question of whether or not to pay taxes. The action was taken after Miss Belle Squire, president of the league, had declared that "any woman who voluntarily pays her taxes is no patriot."

"We are advertising for fearless women," said Miss Squire, "who will refuse to pay taxes until the State has agreed to a referendum on the issue of whether or not to pay taxes. The action was taken after Miss Belle Squire, president of the league, had declared that 'any woman who voluntarily pays her taxes is no patriot.'"

REPROOF FOR HARVARD Faculty Criticized for Refusing Mrs. Perkins' Offer of \$10,000. Cambridge, Mass., December 4.—Discussing the refusal of Harvard University authorities to allow Mrs. Emory Perkins, the British suffragette, to use Sanders Theatre for a lecture, the college daily prints to-day a letter from Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post.

"How could Harvard be so lacking in courtesy, chivalry and good taste," wrote Mr. Villard, "as to refuse to let her in our finest hall? Must our university assume toward this newer phase of the battle for political freedom the same blind and reactionary attitude to which it held to its disprudence throughout the struggle for the abolition of human slavery in America?"

WARDS CUT DOWN TO FOUR; COUNCIL PUTS ALL BOARDS UNDER ONE HEAD

Police, Health and Fire Departments Included Now in New Government Plan.

LOWER BRANCH GOES DEEPER THAN EXPECTED

No Opposition Anywhere to Administrative Board, Determined Effort Now Being Put Forth to Have Amended Ordinance Adopted by Aldermen. Business People Indorse Action and Will Continue Fight with Renewed Vigor—Great Crowd in and Out of Council Chamber Cheers Wildly When Old Ward Lines Are Stricken Out—How the Members Voted.

Fire, Police and Health Departments are to be placed under the proposed administrative board, thus unifying all of the activities of the city in the hands of one commission of five paid men. If the action taken by the Common Council last night recedes, the current vote in the Board of Aldermen one week from to-night.

Without a single vote to spare, the Common Council last night adopted the ordinance redistricting the city into four wards practically as it came from the special committee, the vote being 21 to 19. In place of the plan for an administrative board, recommended by the special committee, the Council also by a vote of 21 to 19 adopted a substitute ordinance offered by Mr. Hirschberg identical in every particular with the original plan, but with the exception that it includes as departments to be under the control of the proposed administrative board the Fire, Police and Health Departments, now operated separately.

Unanimous for Board. Grave doubt is expressed whether the resolution in its present form will prove acceptable to the Board of Aldermen. Every member of the special committee stated last night that while voting against the Hirschberg substitute in order to support the original plan, they were unanimous in their endorsement of the administrative board as now proposed, and would use every effort to secure concurrence by the upper branch in the resolution as it has passed the Council.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Club also express their entire approval of the substitute as adopted, and express earnest hope that the Aldermen will see fit to put the whole plan into effect. It is significant that in the Council last night there was not one word said against the administrative board as a method of government. The only debate was on the advisability of placing all departments at this time under one head, the majority of the Council evidently favoring the administrative board in this regard than the special committee, but even expected would be practicable.

Great Crowd in Chamber. The action was taken in the presence of the largest gathering of citizens ever assembled at the City Hall. Hundreds were unable to get even on the floor where the Council Chamber is situated, and when the vote was announced on the redistricting ordinance cheer after cheer echoed back from the corridors and staircases. The roll call of the administrative board did not come until after midnight, by the citizens stood patiently, showing their interest and approval of the result.

Every trick known to parliamentary procedure was used to delay or defeat the four-ward plan, which at one time seemed to be defeated, a majority voting for what seemed a weakening amendment. President Peters ruled, and was supported by the City Attorney, that the amendment had no practical effect, and the ordinance won without a vote to spare on the final roll call. The debate over the administrative board was without parliamentary obstructions. It would appear that practically the entire Council favors the creation of such a board.

No Strong Opposition. No one openly opposed it. All those voting for the Hirschberg substitute, which was adopted, may be counted as favoring a board with the fullest powers, and to these may be added members of the special committee and many friends of the plan of reform who feared the effect in the upper branch of the additions to the ordinance, and so voted "no," in the hope of later adopting the original paper.

Because of the parliamentary situation, the ordinance was adopted without the aid of its opponents, the advocates of the original plan being technically in the attitude of opposing the very thing for which they have fought.

In view of the large attendance of citizens, the papers were taken up out of their order, the Council adjourning its regular monthly docket to Thursday night at 8 o'clock. The ordinance redistricting the city into four wards was first taken up and read at length.

Fight on Amendment. Mr. Mills asked a ruling of the chair whether such a paper did not require a two-thirds vote, since it carried certain expense for correction of the poll books. President Peters ruled that the ordinance required only a majority vote.

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